

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

The diagram illustrates a laser scanning system 20. A laser source 30 emits a beam that passes through a lens 32 and an aperture 34. The beam is then reflected by a mirror 46 and passes through an aperture 42. A beam splitter 44 directs the beam either upwards through a lens 56 to a detector 38, or downwards through a lens 56 to a sample stage 22. The sample stage 22 is mounted on a vertical support 26 with a motor 24 and a spring 23. A computer 60 is connected to the detector 38 and the motor 24. The system is enclosed in a dashed box 48.

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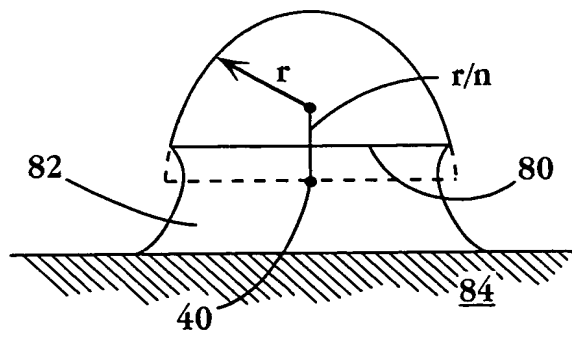


Fig. 4

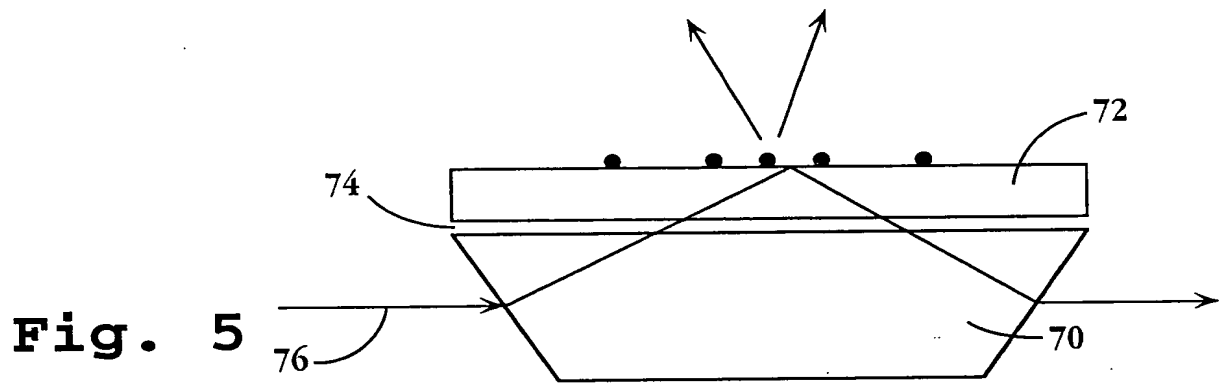


Fig. 5

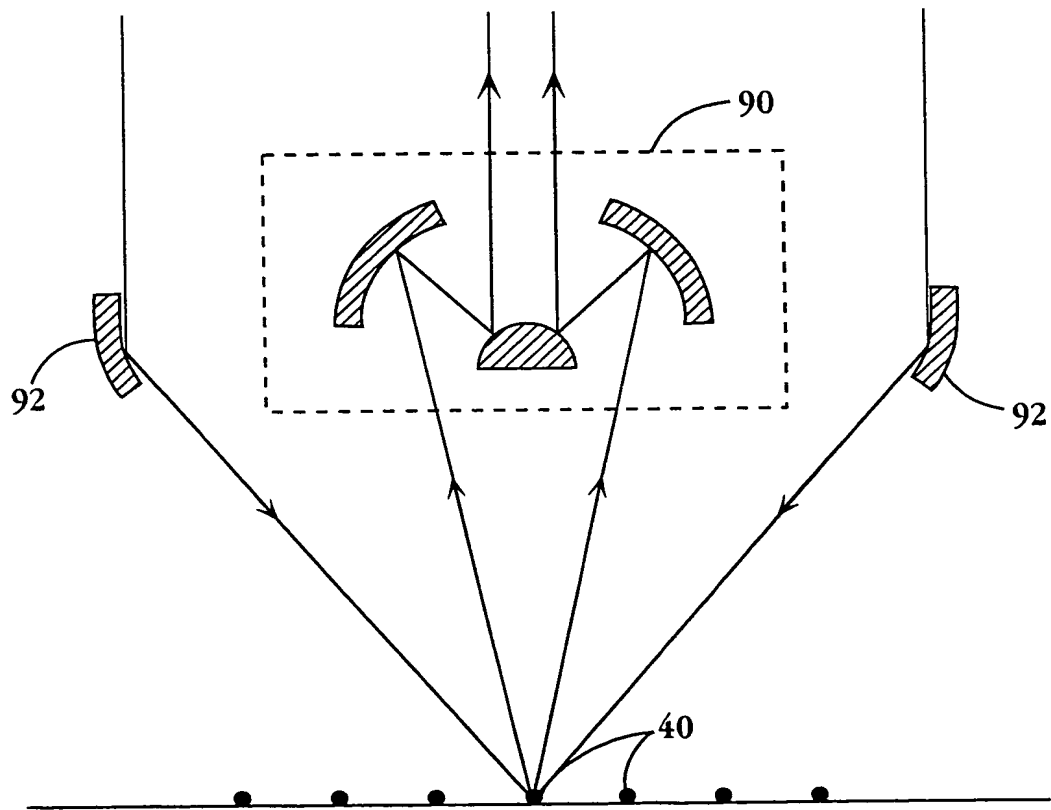


Fig. 6

Figure 1 shows two schematic representations of particles. Particle 95 is a large, irregular, triangular shape filled with dots. Particle 94 is a smaller, irregular, circular shape also filled with dots. A scale bar at the bottom indicates a length of 230 nm.

Fig. 7

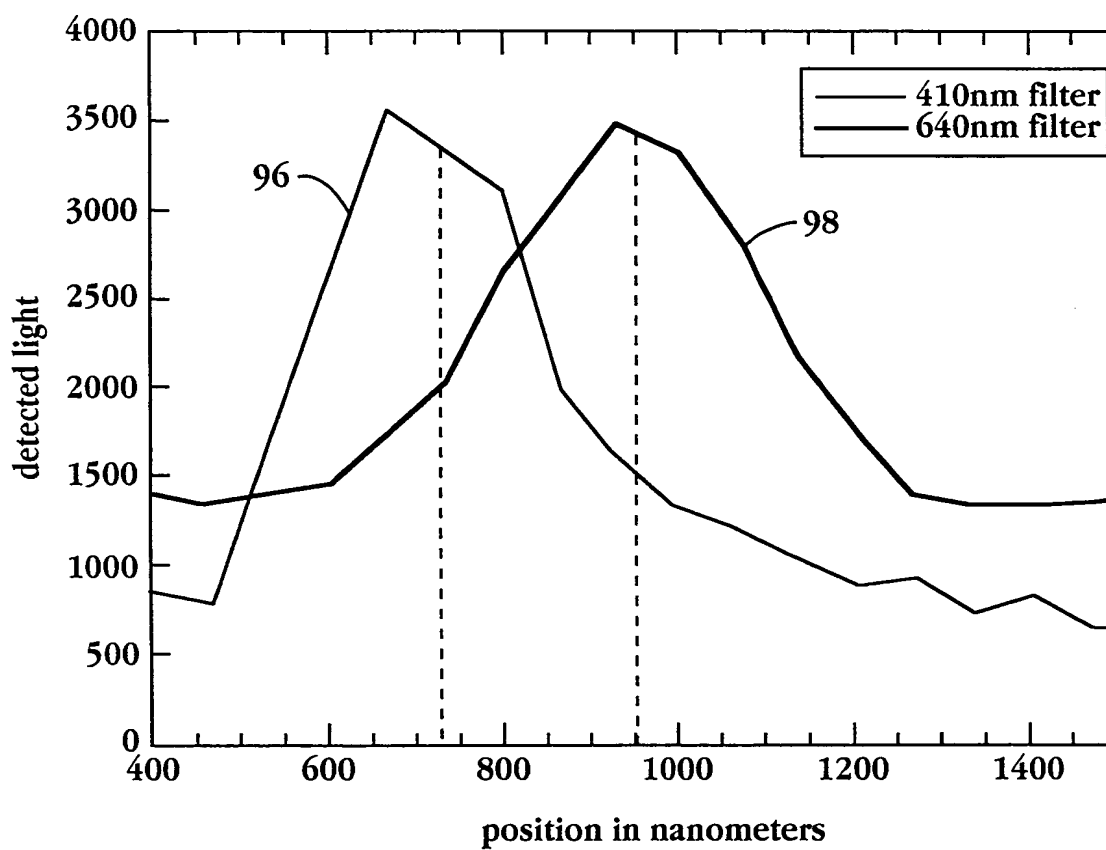


Fig. 8

The figure is a log-log plot showing the relationship between the amount of goat anti-biotin (in picograms) and the number of counted PRPs. The x-axis represents 'picograms goat anti-biotin' on a logarithmic scale from 0.001 to 1,000. The y-axis represents 'counted PRPs' on a logarithmic scale from 0.1 to 10,000. A dashed line indicates the theoretical 1:1 relationship (y=x). The data points, represented by solid circles, show a linear increase on the log-log scale, suggesting a power-law relationship. A solid line is drawn through the data points, showing a steeper slope than the dashed line.

| picograms goat anti-biotin | counted PRPs |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 0.001 | 0.3 |
| 0.01 | 1.5 |
| 0.05 | 4 |
| 0.5 | 25 |
| 3 | 25 |
| 8 | 100 |
| 30 | 180 |
| 70 | 200 |
| 300 | 700 |
| 600 | 1500 |

Fig. 9

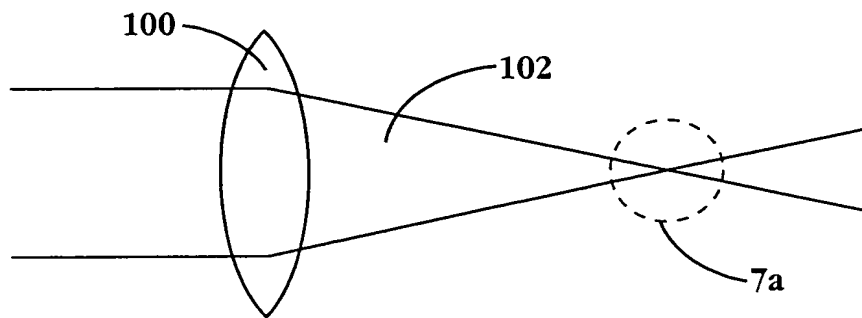


Fig. 10A

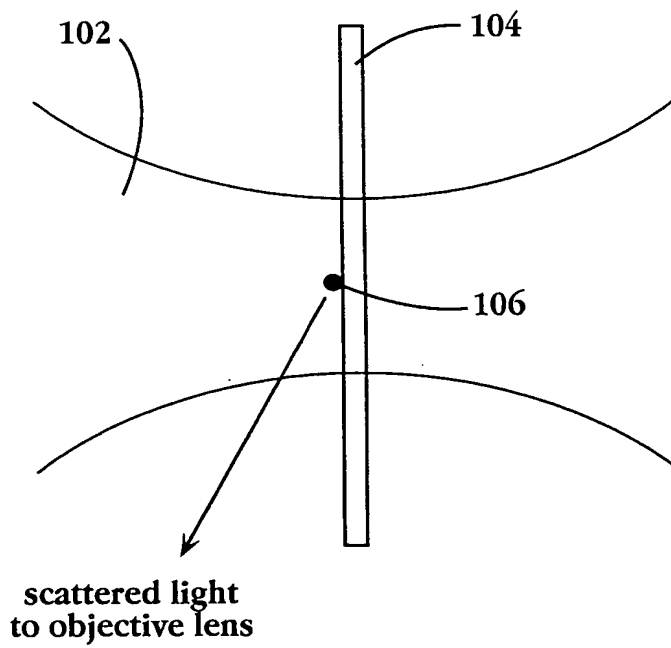


Fig. 10B

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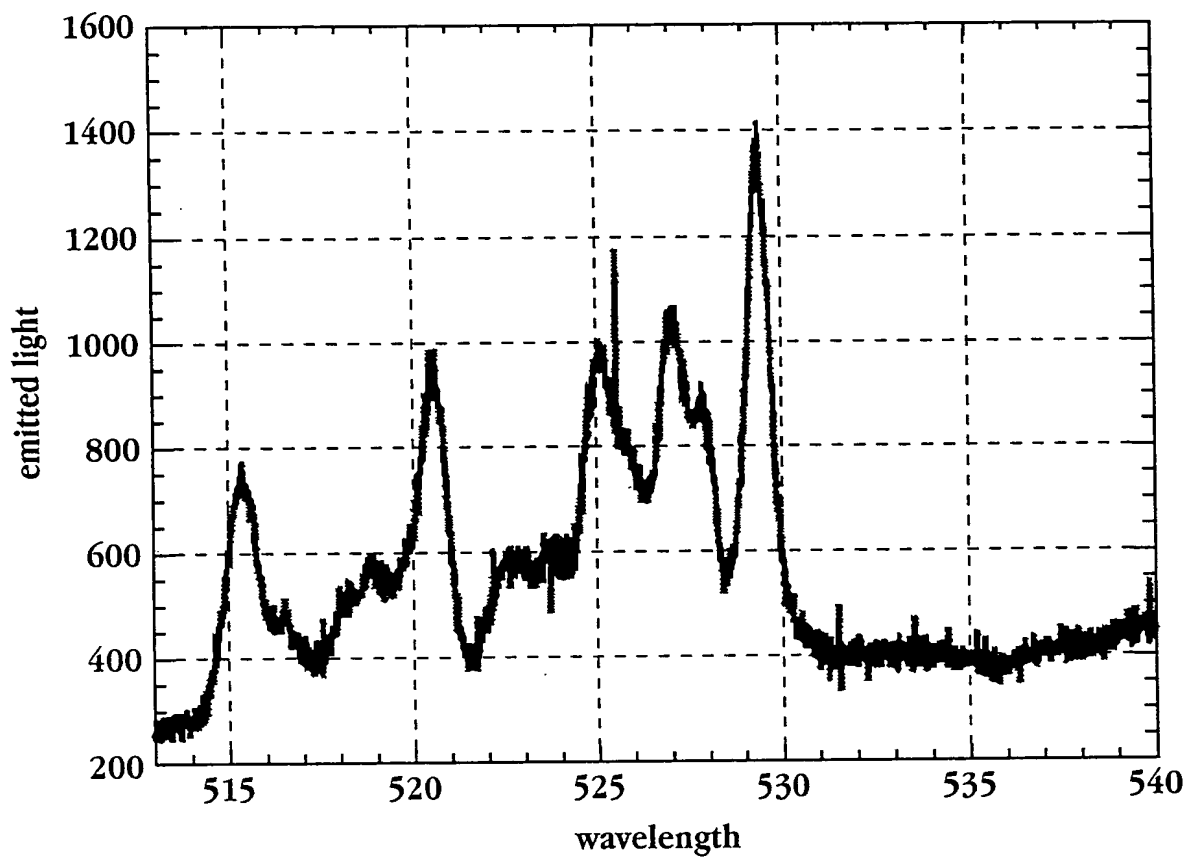


Fig. 11

Fig. 12

